THE HISTORIC CONGRESS

A Picture Gallery of the House of Representatives.

THE MEN WHO LEAD AND THE MEN WHO FOLLOW.

Our Ajax and Adonis.

THADDEUS STEVENS AT FULL LENGTH

The Crisis and the Men.

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Under the bronzed and gilded ceiling of the great Hall of Representatives there is an irreguhar and unusual concentration of people. In the galleries, it is true, the speciators are equally diffused; but on the floor they have crowded to a single quarter, which is on the left hand of the Speaker, midway between his desk and the onter arc of seats, leaving all the chairs to his right and the superior half of the House vacant of either Republicans or Opposition. Amid this dense and listening assembly an old man, with a keen pale face, is reading something he has written in a quaint and solemn voice. It is Thaddens Stevens, passing the last words of debate upon the Amendment to the Constitution. which is to make treason odious and freedom national.

THADDEUS STEVENS ON THE FLOOR. As he is the central, so he is the most individual portrait of the great group. His face has Olympian lines in it, as Mr. Carlyle would say. His hands are thin and white, though they show no quivering; and while his eyes are so deeply set under their square, severe brows, and so belted beneath with almost funereal shadows, that they look like a blind man's, he reads without glasses the writing which he holds two feet away, steadily, at 74 years of age. Standing like a statue-his black lustreless wig making still more pallid his ample forehead-this man of strong and combative physiognomy looks like a maimed and aged veteran, used to fighting forlorn hopes. There is a splended convexity to his lips, when they are shut, as if full of disdainfalness for all wrong and conventionality; and a prompt and splenetic toss of the head, indieating an easy and yet intractable indignation at whatever is truckling or dishonest.

Of broad and bending back, plain and dark in his garb, he seems the incarnation of an indomitable lifetime, content to be in less than a minorty, to be quite alone! He has a rare dignity. and an almost religious impressiveness of declamation, disappointing to those who expect only a redundant bitterness. His voice is the expiring breath of eloquence, almost lost at times, but never shrill, and never broken, yet full of cadences, and as he gestures with a fierce and difficult angularity, you see that his joints are stiff, and that he has only an old man's volition over his bodily inertia. It is teared by some that he will never again take the floor, the three-core-and-ten years of man's life having brought to him the silings of our species, and the occasion is ominous from this personal circumstance as well as from the significance of the day's legislation. Senators are here, therefore, and strange Ambassadors, and many people of repute in many walks, so that this moment is an historic one, and suggestive of a more extended delineation.

THE FIRST CONGRESS AFTER THE WAR.

The present Congress is only less remarkable than that which immediately preceded the war. In the interval between them, the business of the country was almost entirely administrative. Fragmentary sketches exist of the portentous dramatic scenes which signalized the witndrawal of the Secession members. That was a passive Congress, so far as those who remained were concerned; but in this, the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the great question of Reconstruction has arisen, and the present Senate and House of Representatives will take place in history beside the primary Congress which debated and established the Federal Constitution. As to the speeches of that celebrated body. we look for the intention and the spiritual meaning of the various clauses of the Federal compact-to this Congress and its debates we must turn in the future to see how desperately slavery died, how subtly treason attempted to escape odium and punishment, and how, after the long conflict of keen wits and trained intelligences. four new and remarkable amendments to the Constitution went forth to the people for ratification. He must be commonplace, indeed, who cannot rise to some intensity of interest in noting the personages who are made remarkable by the bold and penevolent legislation.

THE "RUMP" CONGRESS VERSUS THE "KNOT." The rancor of that partisan organization which, through the patriotism of the people, is represented in Congress by a disappointed minority, has stigmatized the body at large as the "Rump" Congress. This nickname is not very creditable to its contrivers by either its originality or its applicability. The Rump Parliament was the last patriotic body of English delegates which attempted to prevent the resto ration of the Stuarts and tyranny. Contempo rary with this "Rump" was a minority in the interests of the expatriated house, however, which answered very well to the present ba tered remnant of the tory Democracy. Th regal interest was represented at that time by what was called "The Knot," at the head o which was one Sir Richard Wyllis, a trickster with both King and Parliament. Singular enough, there was a person named Booth act-ing with the "Knot," and he struck the first successful and bloody blow against the "Rump The friends of the Confederacy are welcome to the rival designation of the 'Knot," and the Booth section of it may be properly called "The

MORAL CODE OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The friend of republican Governments, who has often had cause to be wounded with the personal demeanor of American Congressmen, may find hope in the courtesy and parliamentary obedience of the gentlemen now making law. The pestiferous places called "Holes in the Wall," "Whistle-Wetters," and what not, are entirely broken up. The practice of providing liquors to every committee, and charging it on "contingent expenses," or "stationery," is altogether dispensed with. A Christian code of honor leaves to the prudence and respectfulness of members, discrimination in debate, and to public opinion, rather than the duel and the affray, the settlement of each member's capacity and honesty. When the South went away to make its appeal to force, it took its bludgeons and cowhides with it. The only attempt at personal intunidation this session has been made by a Kenzuckian acting with the Executive wing of the ruckian acting with the Executive wing of

party, Mr. Housseau; and this was a trifling spisode compared to the beating of Mr. Sumner by a bully whom he never knew, and the tableau of Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, pointing a pistol in the space before the President's chair at the bead of Mr. Benton. The duelling-ground at Hadensburg is only visited now by the antiquary, curious to see the spot where slavery vindicated its only theory of manliness; and the Houses of Congress, with an exception or two, on the Opposition side, are not spectacles of brutal drunkenness, flourishing a pistol in debate, or dementedly asleep at its desk. Grey, grave old clerks, who were accustomed to the wildest physical interpolations, look askant at the sober civil bearing of the new regime of lawmakers, and say, with some security of body, that Puritan morals and Northern courtesy are indeed potent in the Capitol.

CAPACITY OF CONGRESSMEN. While to the wayward dynasty who filled these seats before the war, a better heart and a softer counsel have succeeded, there is also an array of greater heads than ever before, probably, made the splendid arc of the House pictorial. We are in the habit of lamenting the absence of the cluster which attracted the partisanship of the world twenty years ago, when all Congress, to the common eye, was made up of a few prin-cipal personages. That was a period when the average of intelligence was low, and out of the half mediocre, half barbaric delegation the men of talent rose colossal. The statures are no less to-day, but the average is higher, and in the attrition of many wits, the few of superior wit take less command. I have been talking with the venerable Chief Phonographer of Congress. Mr. Sutton, whose memory of Representatives is faithful, and he said: - "The debates are not as dreary as they used to be, though there are no great dictators as before. I don't think that Mr. Clay, or any of the great men past, would have the same easy time if they were here now." The Thirty-ninth House of Representatives is con ceded to be the most creditable in point of wholeness that ever sat in the Capitol. It has had more varied, more difficult, and more complicated questions to deal with; its attitude has been more menaced, and yet more manly and independent, and its courtesy has been more polished than can be said of any Congress assembled since the adoption of the Constitution.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WAR SESSIONS. The minority in times of war or crisis has always produced in all countries the most fervid orators. But the extraordinary badness of their cause, and the impossibility of invoking any benignant deities in their favor, have made the Democratic minority in Congress during the war so insignificant that, but for the violence of one or two of its members, history would pay no regard to it. We may except Pendleton perhaps, whose dignity and courtesy kept his personal relations pleasant, and made stature respectable; a man who seemed anxious to guard his record for better times, and would have made, among the Republicans, more than passing appliause. He was a safe party leader; not so strong in debate as Voorhees, but in his parliamentary bearing above filibustering and small strategy. Voorhees was unscrupulous on the floor, but scarcely so adroit in epithet as " Cox, a springy, mimature, homely full of tantalizations and dodgings, "Sunset" who fretted giants when he punctured taem and made both wings laugh heartily, but who was in no sense an influence, and his presence shows more than it his party had no representation at all, how utterly without platform or significance they were. One of the idiosyncracies of Sunset Cox was to carry in his pockets a lot of scrap-books, loaded with figures and dates, and these he used to the confusion of everybody, quoting and retuting with most amusing perseverance. Cox was very jealous of Pendleton, and sought several occasions to twit him. With these were Fernando Wood, for a while; a man of tact but not of record, who spoke well to the forum and was only curiosity in Congress; Alexander Long, remarkable only for the bope he expressed that the North would not conquer; and Vallandigham, a fair parliamentarian, who spoke with studied utterance and some intensity, but who was the equal of neither Voorhees nor Pendleton. These are the only personages of the minority who are entitled to remark since the firing of the first gun on Sumter. They have only resisted without leadership, censured without convictions, and heard the replies to their specious arguments and prophecies in the successive guns of victory from the armies of the Union.

THE PRESENT MONORITY. To see the representatives of the present dis-mantled party on the floor of the House, you must stand at the Speaker's desk and look to the right. There are seven aisles radiating from the desk, and to the right-hand side of the sixth aisle-not rumerous enough to fill the fourth part of the floor, so that many Union members placed among them-sits the minority, at conscious disadvantage, with faces of delection and in great bewilderment for want of either cause or organization. In James Brooks they lost their most pretentious associate, and are now quite without a distinctive master spirit, upless that place could be filled in some sort by Eldridge, of Wisconsin, a light-haired man of the middle size, forty years of age, perhaps, and of determined face, who occupies a desk two laces from General Rousseau. He is chiefly notable for his filibustering spirit, and when he speaks, which is infrequent, is slow and deliberate. The leader of the Democratic side, in burlesque acceptance, is A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, who sits aloof from his party, in the middle of the House. He is a young man, of black hair and moustache, very restless, and not at all impressive in manner, resembling the average of our smart, flippant New York lawyers at the Tombs and Jefferson Market Courts. position on two committees entitles him to the loor, and of this privilege he avails himself a every opportunity, speaking in a high key, with amusing volubility, and with much floridity of involved rhetoric. It is the same speech always. loud, discursive, out of door like; and, while it affects neither party a whit, gets great space by reason of its quantity in the Congressional reports. Whoever listens to Rogers, anticipating an epigram, a novel sentiment, or any origin ality of illustration, will have only pains add disappointment. With very tolerable talent, his prominence might take precedence on his own side of the House; but he has not personal dignity to sustain himself with his triends; and they therefore resent the moci courtesy of the majority speakers, who insist upon calling Rogers the leader of the Opposi ion-a matter which leads to great badinage,

persiflage, and lauguter. The working man of the Democracy is Ancona, of Berks county, Pa,—a small gentleman of grey hair and beard, and of Israelitish features, cannot speak out of running debate, but who is ndomitable at staving off votes, and ordering the count of the House. To this species of tactics must the mighty resort, with the effect not to prevent but to retard legislation. Strouse leyers, of the same State, are noticeable for their

physicanomies. Behind Ancora, several rows, sits Mr. Ran-dail, of Philadelphia, a man of judgment and few words, but without more talent than mere prudence. He is a young-bodied, oldish-faced man, round-headed and eccentric of address, whose advocacy of party doctrines has never led him, like his colleagues, to vote against the proper Government supplies, and who is a sate adviser, if no more. As a Republican, he might make a useful member of committee; as an active spirit on the floor, he would have no conderation whatever but for the paucity of his

party friends. Le Blond, of Ohio, near by, is a merry-eyed man of French descent, who has some of repartee. He it was who confused Mr. Ray mond, by supposing, when the latter made speech in advocacy of some measure, that this intimated his resolve to vote directly against it. For the by-play of legislation. Le Blond is a fair actor; to take a leading role be is entirely un-equal. To so wretched representation is the Democracy reduced, indeed, that upon no issue of the session have they provoked any vehement argument; always grumbling, iterating, never either affecting nor worrying. Pitlable is that debater in the forum whom the march of events has robbed of his precedents and lett without a cause!

Beblud Randall sits the representative of the

Booth, Harold, and Atzerodt district, Benjamin G. Harris, of Leonardstown, whose seven counties constitute what was the largest slaveholding section of Maryland. His head is partly bald; he has a vigorous manner, as, indeed, he is a bold and bitter enemy of the conquering freedom that prevails, and as, when the Rebellion was beaten, to this section its desperate assassins fied, so there slavery will keep its last drop of venom, until the remainder of the State is in the vivorous enloyment of truth and industry. the vigorous enjoyment of truth and industry. THE JOHNSON INTEREST.

At the head of the little body of Congressmen representing President Johnson on the door is Mr. Raymond, of New York, a gentleman of whose Congressional career too much was expected and too much promised. It was to his mistortune that the announcement was made by his friends, or himself, that he would not contest the seat of Mr. Schuyler Colfax. This led to invidious comparisons of his ability to fill this place, or undue anticipations of his power, Congress has been called "the most rigorous forum in the world," and it gave Mr. Raymond a respectful hearing. He was listened to as the representative of the editorial profession, and as the infimate acquaintance of the President. He was leared to be, at least, equal to leading the Johnson element of the House, and possibly the divider of the Umon party. When he had been heard, he ceased to be formidable. Opinion remains unanimous that he is a failure. The House demands either ability or conviction to to take eminence in it. Mr. Raymond's ability is in finesse, and the questions agitating this Congress are of a character to require more olid abilities.

He has been able to talk adroitly without indicating at all his convictions, it he has them, and, had he been capable of vigilant leadership. the recent chance to bear down the third clause of the Reconstruction measures would have lemonstrated it. Fortuitous Republican and Democratic co-operation deleated this, and Mr. Raymond seems to have lost heart in the Presifortunes. He is a small man, of large forehead, and a dissatisfied expression. He has spoken often, each time with lessening attenion; but in intercourse he is courtly and in personality guarded. As a power, he existed be

fore he took his seat; scarcely subsequently.

Close before Mr. A. J. Rogers, and well down towards the Speaker, sits Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland, elected a Unionist, but an advocate of "My Policy." He was one of the early occupiers of Richmond after the surrender. There are fewer supporters of Mr. Johnson in the House than of the Rebellion. Neither indiidually nor by fusion have they made mark.

THE PATRIARCH OF THE HOUSE. On the extreme right of the Speaker, separated by an empty desk only from the Sergeant at-Arms, rests a placid face, crowned with now-white hair-the veteran of Congress in his past political associations-Francis Thomas, of He was the acquaintance and compeer of Webster, Hayne, Clay, Calhoun, and Quincy Adams, a Governor of Maryland, and a member of this House a score of years ago. In the midst of his public labors, some sainess, or treachery, or falsehood feil upon his domestic hearth, and he withdrew, silently and sad, from the notice of the world. For many and ousy years the haunts of man knew him not. He made himself a literal hermitage on the mountains of Western Maryland, and neither by visit nor correspondence did a new generation oi people discover him. At last the war burst upon the border, and Maryland haited between

two opinions, the Union or slavery.

Then, as the regicide Goffe is said to have mysteriously come to the rescue of the Connecticut people when the savages surrounded them, Francis Thomas, who had departed in the sable and stalwart meridian of life, appeared like an apparition in Baltimore. His locks were His frame was bent. He spoke, so bleached. His frame was bent. He spoke, so resurrected and changed, at the first Union meeting, with splendid and electrifying eloquence. He declared again for the Union of his youth, and taught by the thoughtfulness of solutide and the chastering of his broken household idols a philanthropy washed of all prejudice, declared also for freedom in Maryland. He sits in Congress to-day, voting with the majority; his face is benignant, though he sits outerly apart in the sentity of his private. sits quietly apart in the sanctity of his private remembrances, yet full of holy enthusiasm, and with the gentleness of his life there is also that beautiful gentlemanliness of manner which we are accustomed to ascribe to the "old school of state-men." His district is the most loyal and progressive in Maryland. With such statures of a former time to work so earnestly in the great causes of the present, we feel that the Fathers of the Constitution are with us in perfecting it.

A DEEPLY DYED RADICAL. There sits a man down that aisle, directly opposite the Speaker, who is perhaps nearer the standard of Thaddeus Stevens, in lervor of opinion at least, than any other Congressman. It is William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, a very tall and very spare figure, capped with a knorty head, which is covered with short, swart hall and is at the forehead low and positive. His voice is the grandest and most effective in House, being Forrestonian in its depth, and his movements are courtly like his dress. Kelley is of Irish extraction, and was a hammering mechanic twenty years ago. The Democracy elected him to the bench of the Common Pleas, and he acted diligently with that party till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. He was one of the first to declare for the descruction of slavery, but until 1857 held out for free trade, until convinced by the logic of that year's panic that protection was essential. He suffered much animadversion, but steadily gained credit and popularity, till, in the extra session of 1861, he took his seat in the House, and almost immediately met Vallandigham in argument.

His effort referred to the Trent imbroylio, and e proved so stern and collected that he was thenceforward listened to with attention. Prior to this time he had taken an advanced position upon the question of negro suffrage, and for the last five years he has made this the main cause of his career. His diction is always correct, while his successive speeches upon the Emanci pation Proclamation, the recognition of Havt and Laberia, and the Extension of Suffrage in the District of Columbia, are marvels of patient collaboration. Of the last measure he is the author. In six sessions of Congress he has been absent only one business day-a record of faith tulness matched, probably, by no other Congressman. To the better make himself useful in public business, Judge Kelley has abandoned ntirely the large and lucrative practice he en loyed, and may now be said to subsist entirely upon his pay as a Congressman.

No circuit riding preacher works more diligently, his private quarters being an arsenal whence are forwarded tons of speeches and public documents to every nook of the South. He has classified the addresses of all leading people of the disaffected section, and is forever getting them within the range of debate, so that with him, indeed, the franking privilege is an evangelizer. Kelley is bordering upon fifty years of age; he has the reputation of incorruptibility, and while his discussions of great questions often fack scope and imagination, they are always ex-haustive in detail and thoroughly practical. He has no wit, but is an orator of grave and reso-part address, and on the occasion of Voorbees, of Indiana, interpolating one of his (Kelley's) speeches, the radical denounced him with an inective which made both friends and enemies

AN EX-SPEAKER close by the chair to which he was once elected. after a ballot which, by us closeness and pertinacity, became distoric, sits the short, com-pact, martial figure of General Banks, who rose from a bobbin-boy's place to control a Congress and to lead an army. He has an excellent head, hardsomely-shaven, lacking not the thick noustache to give it character, so penetrating are the eyes. In physiognomy he is a model of the New England face, square, pugnacious, close in the jaws, and as an orator ranks among the best. He is essentially a public man, little attentive to the thrift and method which give private riches, but of elastic temperament, trustul of the day and of the reward thereof, and only showing the marks of service in the occasional shadows of grey which pay upon his plentiful hairs. He is of polished parliamentary address, and has something of the actor in his more earnest cessays. Having taken a leading

place in the early debates when the Republican cause bad only begun to develop, he has labored for mere conventional and subordinate issues during the present Congress, his Chairmanship of Foreign Affairs entitling him to speak fully upon such special issues as the great Exhibition of Paris.

ADONAIS. There is another man of note in the centre of of the House whose appearance is forceful and commanding, Roscoe Conkling, whose height is that of Mars, crowned with the forehead and locks of Hyperion. His eyes are black and large; he is brimfull of blood and action, and his auburn curls and beard and beaked nose are set above shoulders that become a great captain. His feet and hands are very small.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AWAY FROM HOME. Scarcely less portl, though with a more citizen carriage, is General Garaeld, of Ohio, whom the war brought forward in bold relief, now at the head of a devoted constituency, em-bracing the Ashtabula District, and the un-earther of mileage abuses. He was a Camp bellite preacher for a while, and a school teacher very long; when he took the field for the Union he led all his scholars into battle, and his military record is straightforward and manly. He it was who discovered in the ranks the favorite Western artist and journalist, Frank Mason, of Cleveland, and gave him s captaincy that he might embellish the cam-paign in the pages of the Aliantic Monthly and elsewhere. General Garfield is a most diligent student, and his store of reading and thought laid away in the past are now making illustration for the passing crisis. He is still young his light hair and open countenance making his appearance pleasant; and no considerable ques tion arises that he does not interest himself in, as of many he is the suggestor. In the present Congress there are five senators and twenty-eight representatives who have been school-

RICH CONGRESSMEN.

The man of the inflexible, searching face, who sits well apart to the left, is Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, trained in the school of a pro-secuting lawyer, and here in Congress as terrible in rebuke as he used to be to offenders at the bar. As Chairman of the Committee on Elec-tions, he administered to Mr. Brooks on retiring a most caustic reproach. Mr. Dodge ic servant, attentive to the interests of the great municipality he represents, and like the of New York Congressmen, has a shrewd busi ness face, ranking with Bidwell, of California Grippell, of Iowa, Morehead, of Pennsyl vania, ames, of Massachusetts, and Laffin, of

New York, among the "solid men" of Congress Of these capitalists, Ames is the great manufacturer of shovels, and his handlera't has opened the innumerable placers of California and Colorado. General Bidwell is the greatest landholder in the world, possessing 20,000 acres on the Pacific coast. He is a large, blackhaired, farmer-like man, who raised a brigade soldiers among his tevants and laborers Grinnell, the thorn in the side of General Rous seau, is a small, flaxen-haired gentleman, the possessor of 6000 head of sheep. Mr. Laffin is a paper manufacturer, and the foe to reckless Government printing, against which he daily inveighs. Mr. Morehead makes a million of iron a year. He is the brother-in law of Jay Cocke, the banker, and one of the great Penn-sylvania capitalists. Among the founders of benevolent reforms in legislation there is John A. Kasson, of Iowa, the advocate of the system of metrical weights and measures, an act of itself showing how progressive and enlightened are the objects of an anti-Slavery Congress.

A GROUP OF LEGISLATORS. The small, reticent, grey-haired gentleman close to the Speaker's left hand is Colonel Cobb. of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment, a hero of Wil liamsburg, and a man of growing power in the Northwest, close to whom is Halbert Paine, one of the strongest minds of the session. Sitting in the midst of the Democratic members, though himself a sturdy Republican, is Ignatius Don-nelly, of Minnesota, a Philadelphia boy in origin, and, by his early traditions, a party Democrat. Transplanted to the better West, he embraced with generous devotion the tenets of the youthful Republican party, and has filled with great honor the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He is a smooth faced, auburn-haired young man—the youngest member of the House, and his speech for the Educational Bureau bill was an ardent and intelligent argument, conceived in gratitude and confirmed by convic tion. He belongs to a singularly gifted tamily. A CHARACTER MAN.

Caricature must find its readiest, though not its most dangerous subject on the floor in "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, a monstrous height of man, reaching full seven feet, huge in bulk, and quite bald, save where a rim of soft intant's hair adheres to the back of his neck. His ears are hollyhocks. He has a smooth, dimpled face, broad and rubicund, and when he declaims the most remarkable contortions comover it. His career has been entirely Western. He is the author of the Rinderpest resolutions, whereof much good came to domestic drovers and much grumbling to consumers of beef Wentworth is shrewd and successful, and rather fond of the individual presence given him by nature.

The large, handsome, distingue man resembling Charles Summer somewhat, who sits far back by Thaddeus Stevens, is Justin Morrili, of Vermont, who would probably be the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the event of Mr. Stevens retiring, and therefore the virtual "leader" of the House. His knowledge of financial statesmanship is accurate and profound, and he is therefore one of the most useful servants of the country.

ATHLETES.

General Rousseau, of Kentucky, is a powerfully built man, of sensitiveness disproportioned to his bulk, who has attended, while in Congress, not so much to the general good of his con-stituency and the republic, as to what has been said of him by Mr. Grinnell, the sheep-grower. He was elected a Unionist, but the majority of Congressmen think that he hardly sustains the role he was elected to take.

In another part of the House stands a lithe, small person hardly beyond boyhood, with eyes and hair of midnight black, yet looking and moving like a tiger. This is John R. Kelso, of extreme Southern Missouri, who is said to have killed more than sixty Rebels with his own hand. He is scarred and shot from sole to crown, and in the border episodes of the war holds a strange wild prominence, where in the pitterness of the fight he retorted upon individual Rebels the violence they inauguraced, and hunted them, alone and persistently, like one in a vendetta. Here he is quiet, amiable, grave; but this studded roof, and its soft emblematic medallions, are in odd consonance w

THE POTENT STATES. The red face, set with bluishly-grey Jacksonian hair of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, adjoins that of General Garfield. In point of general ability the States of Ohio, Iowa, and Maine have the best delegations in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Schenck, Shellabarger, Garfield, Judge Spalding, Judge Bingham, Delano (Johnson), Ashley, and Reader Clarke, give Ohio character. Of men wno have made mark in single speeches, we must note Mr. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburg, who greatly distinguished himself on the subject of Reconstruc-tion, and Mr. Jehu Baker, of Illinois, a thin, nervous gentlemen, of some eccentricities, but of a singular clearness of mind and spasmodic ntensity of utterance—the only man in Congress who has butted against Tbaddeus Stevens—and then with such precipitate and extraordinary power, though for an instant only, that the whole House was thrilled.

GENERAL SCHENCE. No notice of this Thirty-ninth Congress would be complete which omitted General Schenck, a nember of this same body far back in the days of the galaxy, when he was an Ohio Whig. He has represented the United States in South America, and is still a heavy, athletic man, with smooth, whilish brown hair, a head down-car-ried, and a severe expression. He is the Chairmen of the Military Committee, and a partisan of volunteer organizations as opposed to regular establishments. In debate he is compact and

energetic. His passage at arms with Fernando Wood demonstrated his formidable and appressive method, and behind this ready ability lies a reputation for indubitable integrity, with a devotion, in detail, to business matters. He has one of his hands paralyzed by a wound received one of his hands paralyzed by a wound received in action, and writes, therefore, with his hands crossed. The general impression one derives of him is that of a determined, combative spirit, with a sturdy physique to enforce it. His experience and fervor give him a position among the master-spirits of the House.

There is a tall, thin, kindly-eyed man near by, Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, who is known as Mr. Et Al., on account of his once not being able to understand clearly the nature of the mysterious person whose name is appended to so

rious person whose name is appended to so many resolutions and appropriations. Questioning the veracity of Mr. kt At., he gave the legal and Latin side of the house great humor; but discovering his mistake, owned up with such candid grace to the English practicability of his schooling, that he got good esteem in mouths of

wisest laughter.

The independent-looking gentleman, with eyeglasses and graceful movements, is Russell
Thayer, and the very otherwise gentleman, with
his feet on his deak, his hand in his bushy hair, and a general defiance of both slavery and grand etiquerte, is Mr. Kuykendall, of Illinois, from General Logan's district.

THE RESIDUE.

When I have instanced Judge Bingham, a small, busby-baired, absorbed gentleman, keen and bright in oratory, I have left to notice only Deming, of Connecticut, near-sighted and florid of face, and generally effective; John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, at home the prince of hide and leather dealers, here a keen, quick intellect; Blaine, an editor of Maine, and the ally of Gene ral Fry in the pending investigation; Boutweil, of Massachusetts, a man of masterly inclsiveness and thoroughly imbued with Puritan principles: Dixon, of Khode Island, a farmer in guise, and a lawyer in insight; Jenckes of the same State, author of the Bankrupt bill; and Hooper, of Utah, the Mormon delegate, a spare, sun-burnt man, who attends to his own business. The Speaker and the Icader of the XXXIXth Congress remain.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the successor in the chair of Galusha Grow, is scarcely more than torty years of age, a courteous officer, but on the floor a ready debater, and a man, here and else where, of editorial observation and great

THE AJAN OF THE HOUSE.

It has been asked how and why Thaddeus Stevens came before the country with all absorbing prominence so late in life, and what characteristics he possesses to merit his apparently entire authority. The answer to this is crisp enough; he is a man of long and consistent conviction, of thorough legislative experi-ence, and of great argument and adroitness. There are speeches excent of this statesman, delivered thirty years ago, which grasp with startling accuracy all the issues verified in the present. He also was a school teacher, and is the virtual author of the Pennsylvania school system. He was nurtured in the detestation of whatever was contrary to pure republicanism, and in his love of liberty has manifested an almost romantic attachment. When the war began he was perhaps the only man who saw in it the downfall of slavery, and he devoted himself from the booming of the first gun to the reconstruction of the country, so that not only might slavery and Rebellion be annihilated, but all the atrocious prejudices and passions of its partisans.

His position was an advanced one. When the events brought other men to him they admitted his segacity and discovered his intellect. He is a man of bold thoughts, of broad scope of action, full of many amiable tendernesses, but inflexible in his devotion to freedom, and his potentiality is the natural issue of superior experience and resistless will. Many of his violent enunciations have a diplomatic purpose; he takes a place on the skirmish line sometimes that the battle position may be chosen well up. He is prompt to recognize justice in an adversary, as vitne-s his forgiveness towards Mr. Simon Cameron, when the latter, in the early part of the war, declared for arming the blacks. His closing speech upon the Constitutional Amend-ment tells better than any analysis the secret of

his eminence:—
"In my youth, in my manhood, and in my old age
1 have fondly dreamed that when any fortun-te chance should have broken up for a time the foun-dations of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, free and just men of this Republic, true to their proles-sions and their conscience, would have so remodelled all our institutions as to have bared them from every vestige of human oppression, of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradations of the poor, and the superior caste of the rich—in short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but that which arose from merit and conduct."

Basing his political life upon this broad human tarian wish, Thaddeus Stevens has steadily risen in greatness as his platform became re cognized. Therefore, to-day he is the foremost figure in Congress, and history must agree with the great phalanx of bright minds around him, that in the roster of same his name will be pivotal and enduring.

THE GREAT LOSS.

In the death of Henry Winter Davis the House sustained the loss of its most polished and effective orator. His was a stature which would be prominent in any grouping. He had a positive mind, and a hard life in which to NORK it. His executive enterprise was equal to his torensic endeavors. His last political campaign in Maryland was a veritable coup detat and he probable had more of the real genius of a statesman than any Congressman of the war. His strong, handsome physiognomy, lit up with fire, yet always burning to conquer, seldom to ornament, must be conspicuously set in any picture of those hopeful sessions. His loss is generally said to be second in calamitousness only to Mr. Lincoln's. "When he did use the jewelry of rhetoric," said Mr. Creswell, "he would quietly set a metaphor in his page, or throw a compari son into his speech, which would serve to light up, with startling distinctness, the colossal proportions of his argument. Of humor he had none; but his wit and sarcasm at times would glitter like the brandished someter of Saladin, ind, descending, would cut as keenly. The pa thetic he never attempted; but, when angered by a malicious assault, his invective was concuming, and his epithets would wound like pe

The literature of Congress has no better para graphs than these to show the spontaneous

delivery of Davie: "Having vowed to stand in history on the grea resolve to accept of nothing but victory or ruin— victory is ours. And if with such herois resolve we iall, we fall with honor, and transmit the name of liberty, committed to our keeping, untarnished, to go down to inture generations. The historian of our decline and fail, contemplating the ruins of the last great Republic, and drawing from its tate lessons of wisdom on the waywardness of men, shall drop a tear as he records with sorrow the vain heroism of that people who dedicated and sacrificed themselves that people who dedicated and sacrificed themselves to the cause of freedom, and by their example will keep alive her worship in the hearts of men fill happier generations shall fearn to walk in her paths. Yes, sir, if we must fall, let our last hours be stained by no weakness. If we must fall, let us stand amid the crash of the failing Republic and be buried in its ruins so that history may take note that men lived in the middle of the nineteenth century worthy of a better late, but chashleed by God for the sins of their tore mineters. Let the ruins of the Republic remain to testify to the latest generations our greatremain to testify to the latest generations our great-ness and our heroism. And let Liberty, crownless and childress, sit upon these ruins, crying aloud m a sad wail to the nations of the world:—I nursed and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." LESSONS PROM PRANCE.

A remarkable advance in the true democratic sentiment of Congress is noticeable in the frequency with which the French Revolution is cited on the floor. Thus Senator Creswell has called it "the foundation of all that is now tolerable in Europe," and Judge Kelley has made the coups d'etat of the First and Third Boraparte subjects of illustration of the insidi-

ous cateer of the President.

In former times, under a pro-slavery regime, none went over this glorious era but to denounce its Jacobin acts. At present, Congress looks to it for examples of individual power and for a splendid phllanthropy, whose work is going or torever, -N. Y. Tribune.

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